

The wash-room and bath-room are consolidated, 24 by 30 feet; 3 large iron kettles are used to heat water for both purposes; a dozen tubs or half-barrels are used for bathing on Sundays, in which all are required to participate—and new convicts immediately upon their arrival upon the grounds.

The dairy—very crude—is 10 by 12 feet; the smoke-house 14 by 20 feet, and the workshop 14 by 34.

Water is supplied from 4 deep wells, in and about the premises, raised by hand-lift pumps, of which the water (superficially) is good. Ice-houses they have, but no ice last year, and little prospect for the coming year, save that which is obtained from a distance for hospital and official use.

The closets throughout the buildings are plain iron hopper pattern, rinsed out and limed after use, and they empty into wooden tubs upon the ground beneath, which are emptied every morning. The rooms of the overseers and guards (one to each class) are small, ceiled, and have fire-places, but the furniture is certainly not creditable. They sleep on wooden frame bunks and slats of the most ancient and primitive character, where vermin, once established, can never be eradicated without persistent labor and attention, which ought not to be expected of men who have spent the day in no easy duty upon the field.

No. 1 (Capt. J. H. McIver): Has 100 convicts, and is almost identical in detail with No. 2. The hospital has a better building, and I found it cleaner and somewhat better kept. There was but 1 patient, suffering from malaria, and none had died during the two years last past. This one building alone was furnished with iron beds and spring mattresses. The wash- and bath-room had no floor, only a narrow plank platform, on which the convicts took their Sunday baths.